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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

Is Saul Also Among the Prophets?

About ten days ago William Allen
White, who speaks with an affectionate
and partially inspired tongue of the fu-
ture actions of President Roosevelt,
sketched in a graphic and suggestive ar-
ticle the future of the two great Ameri-
can parties.

To the Democratic party Mr. White as-
signs the short shift of a party of op-
position. Whether the party that fought
the Mexican War, annexed the Louisiana
Purchase and produced such constructive
statesmen as Jefferson and Jackson will
be content with the necessary but un-
popular duty of merely opposing and
criticizing the Republicans, because Mr.
White says so, remains to be seen.

For our own part, we think Mr. White
spoke beyond the card in making this
assertion, but like Sir Andrew Aguecheek,
"nevertheless, that is not the matter we
challenge him for." The profound inter-
est in Mr. White's forecast is his state-
ment that the Republican party, unknown
to the great majority of its members,
and all unconscious itself, is going to
become, under President Roosevelt's lead-
ership, the party for the enforcement of
the people's rights. Is Saul also among
the prophets? Is the natural thought on
reading such a statement, made in obvi-
ous good faith by one who both ought
to know and doubtless does know
whereof he speaks. The incongruity of
such a future, in view of the past of the
Republican party, is apparent, not only
to the casual reader, but to Mr. White,
who thereupon hastens to explain that
President Roosevelt, in his desire to give
"a square deal," is going to get to it
that the Republican party, if he can con-
trol its legislation, shall hereafter apply
itself as vigorously to the problem of fair
distribution of the fruits of labor as it
heretofore has done to the much more
attractive problem of creating wealth by
private legislation, under the guise of
a protective tariff and such like.

This is a large promise, and to the cynic
it would seem impossible of fulfillment
were no account taken of the personality
of President Roosevelt and the undying
fascination of being a "square deal."
It was the same spirit that drove Martin
Luther to successfully fight the organized
power of Rome, and when the final issue
is drawn, as in every other great move-
ment, based and inspired by real morality,
President Roosevelt will doubtless find
himself gaining support from unknown
and undreamt of sources.

It may be well that the Republican
party, when it wakes up to the realiza-
tion of what the President is trying to do,
may refuse to follow his lead, and, in-
deed, it would be difficult to believe that
the railroad senators and representa-
tives, who have so deeply moved the peo-
ple of Minnesota and Wisconsin by their
outrageous and constant interference with
local self-government for private gain,
can be persuaded or coerced into follow-
ing President Roosevelt against the wish-
es of corporations, to whom they owe
their elections. Herein lies the crux of
the situation. Will Roosevelt be slaugh-
tered in his own camp, or will he, like
Sir Robert Peel, be able to change his
politics and still carry enough of his
party with him to work a peaceful revolu-
tion?

The statement in yesterday morning's
Times-Dispatch from Washington by Mr.
Glase that he believed Mr. Roosevelt
meant every word that he said and would
earnestly and actively try to curb the
power of the railroads, coupled with the
suggestion from our own correspondent
that Mr. Roosevelt would have to look to
the Democrats for help, shows that Mr.
Roosevelt, if he continues in his present
course of action, may yet find himself
carrying out essentially Democratic doc-
trines by the help of Democratic repre-
sentatives and against the wishes of the
Republican party.

At the bottom, platform and person-
ality apart, the Democratic party for the
last forty years has stood primarily for
the rights and privileges of individuals,
while the Republican party, under the
guise of patriotism, union, prosperity and
what not, has sought at all hazards, in
season and out of season, to protect the
property and income of vested wealth.

Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly laid hold
of the popular good-will of this country.
The question is, even if he does not
change his ideals, can he, within the nar-
row space of four years, make that will
be effective, and if so, will he not have to
look to the Democrats for a large num-
ber of the necessary votes?

The Art of Conversation.

Many books have been written on the
art of conversation and they are eagerly
read by persons who like to be enter-
taining and to make a good appearance
in company. There are opinions and op-
inions, as to what constitutes a good con-
versationalist. Of course, it implies fa-
miliarity with a variety of topics and
the command of a good vocabulary. It
implies ease of manner, a musical voice,
a little wit, much humor, a talent for
story telling and above all the power of
adaptability. There are persons who can
talk well to some persons, but not to
other persons. But the good conversa-
tionalist is that man or woman who
knows how to be entertaining to old and
young, to ignorant persons as well as
to educated persons, to the serious as
well as to the light-hearted.

It is a broad subject, and it might be
pursued indefinitely, but that is not our
purpose. We have made these general
observations by way of directing atten-
tion to one of the prime essentials of a
good conversationalist—the art of listen-
ing. It is not uncommon to find a fluent
talker, to find a man or woman who has,
as we say, the gift of gab, who can talk
as we also say, a blue streak, whose
flow of words, like the running brook,
goes on forever. But it is not often that
we find a polite, intelligent and sym-
pathetic listener, a person who looks you
in the eye while you speak, listens to
all that you say, waits until you have
quite finished and then makes apt re-
ply. In the very definition of the word
a conversation is two-sided, like a game
at checkers or a game of tennis. It is
play and play back and play back and
play. It also implies fair play, and while
each player is supposed to do his part
and do his best on his side, he must give
the other fellow a chance to play when
his time comes. It also implies an in-
terest in the other fellow's play. But
many persons who claim to be good con-
versationalists, or at least who desire
to make that impression, manifest great
interest in what they say, but little in-
terest in what the other persons say, and
it too often happens that they are ab-
solutely rude in their interruptions. They
not only show no interest in what the
other persons are saying, but they ab-
solutely break them off in the midst of
their remarks and arbitrarily take the
time that belongs to the vis-a-vis.

Sometimes you meet an acquaintance
and stop for a moment to chat and you
say: "I have got a good story," and
you tell the story and tell it the best
you know how and bring out the point
and show the funny side, and you nat-
urally expect that your acquaintance will
enjoy the story and laugh with you. But,
bless your soul, before the story is well
out of your mouth, before you and he
have had a good laugh together, he comes
back at you with another story, which
he says by implication is better than
yours and then expects you to wait un-
til he is entirely through and split your
sides with laughter.

The art of listening is the fine art
of culture and good manners, and even
kindness of heart. It is strange that peo-
ple who love to be popular should so
heedlessly neglect the cultivation of this
art. There are so many talkers and so
few listeners that one should cultivate
the habit of listening, if for no better
reason than that of being delightfully
peculiar, for the good listener is peculiar
and he is delightful. One of the most
charming gentlemen in this city of Rich-
mond—we shall not call his name—is one
of the best informed men, one of the most
brilliant conversationalists, one of the
best public speakers, a man who is al-
ways listened to with respect and at-
tention whenever he speaks, either in pri-
vate or in public. But he is also the best
listener of our acquaintance. He is al-
ways respectful and considerate when en-
gaged in conversation, and if he starts
to speak and you interrupt him he im-
mediately stops, begs pardon, and gives
the most polite attention to your remark. It
must be confessed that he is something
of an oddity, but he is a most delig-
hful gentleman in conversation and his so-
ciety is always agreeable. He has learned
the fine art of hearing with his ears
and understanding that which is said and
always telling fair in conversation. Happy
are those who imitate his example.

Manual Training in Richmond.
Manual training has now become an
established feature of the public school
curriculum of Richmond, and the first
exhibit of the work done in the schools
was made last week at the Central School.
When it is considered that manual train-
ing has just been introduced, and that the
teachers themselves had little or no
knowledge of it when the work was be-
gun, the exhibit at the Central is both
creditable to teachers and pupils and
gratifying to the friends of that branch
of instruction. The teachers were coach-
ed by Mr. Julian A. Burruss, and under
his instruction they have made wondrous
progress, and have imparted their knowl-
edge to their pupils. Thus far the work
is taken only through the fourth gram-
mar grade, and is simple in its character,
but the scope of it will be extended from
time to time. The little children begin
with paper work, the next grade taking
up cardboard work, and so on through
barbed wire, whittling, iron work, and
sawing for the girls. There are also in
the exhibit specimens of drawing.

In our schools manual training does
not constitute a distinct and separate fea-
ture, but is part of the regular course,
and is correlated to the other branches of
study. For example, in cardboard work
children are required to make geometric
figures, and so receive practical instruc-
tion in geometry. This feature espe-
cially commended itself to Captain Vaw-
ter, of the Miller Manual School, who is
an expert in manual training, and who
recently saw the exhibit. In the draw-
ing department the children are re-
quired to illustrate their lessons in his-
tory, geography, botany and similar
studies, where pictures are implied. The
work is progressing most satisfactorily
and the school board, Superintendent Fox,
teachers and pupils are all thoroughly in
love with it. One of the principals yester-
day called attention to some specimens
of basket work done by three boys in

Xmas Gifts.

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his school, who up to that time had man-
ifested no interest whatever in study. But
they took the keenest interest in basket
work, and since then have manifested a
greater interest in their regular studies.
If there is a place upon the face of the
earth in which manual training in the
schools is needed, that place is Richmond,
for the community has long suffered from
the destruction to property by young
vandals. Manual training necessarily
teaches a boy the value and dignity of
labor, and tends to make of him a con-
structor rather than a destroyer. If man-
ual training in the public schools of
Richmond shall accomplish nothing more
than to root out the spirit of vandalism
among the children, it will still have
served a noble and useful purpose.

The Case of General Miles.

For reasons sufficiently familiar to
every student of history, the Southern
people, as a rule, have no sort of admira-
tion for General Nelson A. Miles, late
Lieutenant-General of the armies of the
United States. However, it is character-
istic of Southern people to feel sympathy
for any man who has been badly treated.
That General Miles was badly treated by
the administration during the Spanish-
American war and has since been badly
treated by the succeeding administration,
no one can doubt. He probably deserved
some of the slights and discourtesies that
fell to his lot, but not all of them.

It was supposed that upon his retire-
ment from the position of Lieutenant-
General, because of the age limit, he
would, in a measure, disappear from pub-
lic view, and there would be no more
discussion of him and his troubles in the
public prints. This, however, is not the
case, for the Hon. W. L. Douglas, who
has recently been elected Governor of
Massachusetts on a Democratic ticket,
remembering that General Miles is a
native of Massachusetts, and has re-
cently posed politically as a Demo-
crat, undertakes to bring the Gen-
eral back to public notice and into public
life by appointing him to a position on
his staff as adjutant-general of the mil-
itia of Massachusetts, and General Miles,
it is said, has notified the Governor-elect
that he will promptly accept.

It would seem that the administration
at Washington and the military authori-
ties of the United States ought to be will-
ing to let the practically deposed United
States general hold this position in Mas-
sachusetts in peace and quiet, and not
subject him to any further humiliation
as an officer and a soldier. But it would
seem that this is not to be, for the
Boston Advertiser claims to have knowl-
edge that the War Department is going to
order General Fred. Grant to take station
at Boston, and that he will be given com-
mand of the forts and military posts in
Northeastern New England. In such a
station General Grant would take prece-
dence over General Miles on ceremonial
occasions in the event that the latter
accepts the place of adjutant-general of
Massachusetts. Of course, this would be
far from agreeable to General Miles, for
it is said of him that he loves display
and loves to strut about in military para-
phernalia. However, there is a balm of
good healing properties to General Miles
in the fact that he will draw the full
salary of general of the United States
army, under a clause in the new Dick
military law, by accepting this office in
the militia, and the additional salary of
adjutant-general of Massachusetts, mak-
ing a total income of about \$15,000 a year.
Even a great military hero can stand a
great deal of snubbing when he knows he
is on a joint pay-roll for that much
money a year.

The Manchester Bridge.

The proposal to purchase Mayo's Bridge
and replace it with a new one came up
in the Council early in September and
went to committee. The committee re-
ferred it to a subcommittee, and the lat-
ter, after hearing arguments from the citi-
zens, referred the matter to the city ac-
countant and the city engineer for infor-
mation. It was the proper course, but
it seems to us that sufficient time has
now been allowed for collecting all need-
ful information as to revenues from the
old bridge and cost of the new. The
Times-Dispatch was opposed to needless
haste in rushing this measure through,
but it is also opposed to needless delay
in considering it, now that it has taken
the regular course. Whatever be the out-
come, it is only fair for the committee
to report on it and for the Council to
give it a hearing and proper consideration
at the earliest practicable moment. It is
certainly not fair or even respectful to
those citizens who advocate it to pigeon-
hole it to death.

We hope that there will be no further
delay. It is an important measure, en-
tirely in line with other progressive move-
ments for Richmond's welfare, and it is
entitled to a fair and speedy trial at the
bar of public opinion.

The Holiday Exhibit.

Richmond is having a fine industrial
exhibit just now. It is to be found in
the stores of the city, in the display of
holiday goods, which the merchants are
making. There never was a better ex-
hibit of this sort, there never was a
greater variety of holiday goods in this
progressive city. It is a sight well worth
seeing, and it is free for all. The goods

are displayed so that they may be seen
and examined by all nighters, and if
you do not care to purchase no harm is
done.

But everybody does wish to make some
purchases for the holiday season and
the sensible thing to do is to go shop-
ping at the earliest possible moment. In
that way you will avoid the rush, which
is sure to come later on, and you will thus
have the opportunity of making your
choice before the goods have been picked
over. Moreover, the sooner you begin the
more time you will have, and the more
time you give to holiday shopping the
more fun you will get. The slogan is
"Go early and avoid the rush."

"Power."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"And when He had called unto Him His
twelve disciples He gave them power."
—St. Matt. x, 14.

"Power." We all want it, but few have
it. And He alone can give it.
He was always "calling" these men
and is now calling us. Always calling,
always greeting, always shaping our
manhood for new and nobler use, always
enlarging our sphere, and the destiny of
our powers.

This call was directly given by the
Son of God. He invokes no sacred name;
He alters no incantation. He utters
from behind no veil of mystery. Seated
there in absolute simplicity, He con-
ducts the investiture of these twelve
men with the almighty power of God.
From His own heart and from a quiver
He draws the arrows with which they are
to shoot. Who was He? Why did they
not give Him power? How came He to
be the origin and fountain of this might?
How was it that He always gave and
never received?

The call of Christ is not once for all.
It is a daily interview, and the invita-
tion to go nearer to Him comes with
every morning sunrise. We have never
been so near to Jesus that we cannot
get nearer still, and the closer to Him
the softer His voice—more mighty the
"power."

What does He do to these disciples
when they respond to His call? He gives
them "power." If we were to call twelve
men to any duty, we may but mock their
weakness; but how different with Jesus!
With Him the weak become strong.

Not only does He give them "power,"
He gives them also consolation. This
adds a new and beautiful feature to the
whole transaction. Power may be
bruised, baffled, disappointed. Sheer hard-
iron strength is not enough. We poor
human beings need encouragement and
consolation. We need such reminders in
human history, as shall embolden us to
keep up our fight and our courage,
though all things seem to be against us.

There are flood times in the progress
of the mind, and in the transports of
the soul. There are seasons when we
feel equal to the whole of life and its
duty, and when we find in work a pleas-
ure or even in danger an inspiration.
Grand hours are these of inauguration
and coronation, almost of apotheosis.
We are lifted up into an almost heav-
enly state, and set our feet upon all
lower things. We are measured by
merely human terms. In such a mind we
vehemently desire the battle, and are
impatient because the trumpet blast is
long delayed.

Alas, that these seasons of exaltation
are so transient! There are correspond-
ing hours of weakness and depression.
Yet even these may serve us if we are
led to rely upon His promised strength
and power.

"He gave them power." Yet He did
not weaken Himself. This is the test
of living strength. The sun is the same
old light that shone at Eden, warming its
flowers into color and beauty, and to-day
he shines, unshorn of a beam, always
giving, yet none the less luminous. The
great sea takes into its bosom all the
rain clouds, but is not conscious of any
accession of water, and while evapora-
tion goes on incessantly, who can say
that the sea has shrunk one hair's
breadth?

These poor emblems help us to under-
stand what is meant by the ever-giving
God, who nevertheless does not impover-
ish Himself by what He bestows. Do
not be afraid to ask, for we have His
own word, "Ask and it shall be given
you." Bring with you great petitions,
you can never ask too much.

Observe the kind of power that Christ
gave His disciples. He gave them power
against unclean spirits to cast them
out. It was then a power to the good.
When will He send forth any with a
rod or destructive force? The bruised
reed He will not break, the little child
He will not reject; the creeping, crawling
snake, who waits to grope his way to
Him in the darkness, shall not be turned
aside as a coward, but made into a
new man.

Christ Jesus gave His disciples power
to relieve human burdens, human dis-
tresses, and to heal sick souls. Can
any one truthfully say he is unable to

Capital Is Not Necessary

to enable a man to share in the
present great prosperity of this
country, if he has brains, energy
and persistence.
Any man or woman with these
qualifications can make money
now, and at the same time build
up an income for future years, by
soliciting life insurance under the
renewable contract of the Equi-
table Life Assurance Society.
And the next few years are
bound to be good and productive
ones for the earnest, persistent life
insurance agent.
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character who wish to increase
their incomes and who are willing
to take up life insurance as their
life work are invited to apply or
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full measure
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help in this mighty work? This power
can be easily appreciated. His followers
must betake themselves to this kind
of work more and more. The Church
should be a hospital, a nursery, a home
of the destitute, and a shelter for those
who are cast out.

Yet the ability given to these twelve
men was limited. Men do not understand
the whole of their ministry or duty at
once. We begin feebly, externally to
take upon ourselves knowledge of Di-
vine grace so as to fulfill the smallest
duty; but if found faithful in a few
things we are made rulers of many
things.

The disciples went forth to do practi-
cal work, physical work, sympathetic
work, and this work could be instantly
appreciated, even by the least enlightened
mind.

Let us begin where we can. If we can-
not preach, we can bind up the broken
hearted; if we cannot teach, we can love,
if everything else is denied us in the way
of work. We can still give, and give
largely, of our sympathy, our time, and
our prayers.

The Washington Post of yesterday con-
tained a cartoon representing President
Roosevelt and Miles Republican party en-
joying a skating frolic on the "Electoral
College Pond," while Little Boy Demo-
crat is looking on. The skaters tell Little Boy
Democrat that they would be delighted
to have him skate with them, but he
hesitates to accept—and well he may. For
obvious reasons the people of the Sunny
South are not skilled in skating, and if
they should venture on the ice under the
guidance and tutelage of the Republi-
cans, all sorts of accidents might befall
them. They could not keep up with the
Republicans in cutting antics; they could
not keep company with some of the Re-
publican "wards," and, do the best they
could, they would be very sure to slip up.
Thanks, awfully, but we don't skate.

And now it remains to be seen whether
General Miles will show his appreciation
in a \$3 pair or a \$3.50 pair of the
Douglas make when he goes on dress
parade.

If Admiral Rojestvensky is in posses-
sion of the latest news from Port Arthur,
he will probably go back to hunting Eng-
lish fishing boats. That's about his
gauche.

It cost the Japs about as much to get
and hold 303-Meter Hill as it costs a
Richmond man of large family to have
and hold an ordinary gas meter.

With the simple life on one end of the
log and the strenuous life on the other,
we are keesawing in a way well cal-
culated to bring on dizziness.

The husband of Mrs. Chadwick keeps
himself about as mythical as those mil-
lions of securities the old lady claimed
to own.

It will require a good deal of temer-
ity of the Wall Street winds to make
the shorn lambs of last week comforta-
ble.

Another fearful thing to contemplate
is that an inaugural address is due in
these columns on the 5th of March next.

Mrs. Chadwick has thrown something
of a shadow over Nan Patterson's no-
torious simply by getting in the way.

So far as we have been able to learn
nobody in these parts has yet turned a
fit about Senator Platt's bill.

No, we will not reprint the Beautiful
Snow, not if we can help it, which we
think we can.

Personal and General.

Thomas A. Edison says: "I realize that
I am no longer young, but I shall yet give
to the world the greatest of my inven-
tions."

Mr. Kato, formerly Japanese minister
in London, has purchased the Tokyo
Journal, Nishi Nishi Shinbun, which he
will personally conduct.

A letter found in a mail bag captured
by General Rensenkamp, the Cosack
chief, shows apparently that Marshal
Oku is the most admired of the Japanese
generals.

Reports from London indicate that the
Duchess of Manchester (formerly Miss
Zimmerman, of Cincinnati) is becoming
more and more of an Anglomaniac, the
longer she lives in the tight little island.

Major William Warner, of Kansas City,
Mo., has turned down the proffered job
of pension commissioner.

The Goode Case.

Judge Whit yesterday signed the bills of
excemption in the case of James Goode, the
negro who was recently convicted of the mur-
der of Officer Shillinger. The papers were
prepared and presented by Messrs. Sands and
Sands, attorneys for the prisoner, who will
take the case up to the Supreme Court.

BLACK MAN'S FUTURE AS GARRETT BROWN SEES IT

By birth, inheritance, sentiment and
sympathy, Mr. William Garrett Brown,
who has written a striking article in this
month's North American, is a South-
erner. A residence in Cambridge, Mass.,
for fifteen years and the opportunity of
access to the best literature and thought
that the North can offer has given Mr.
Brown extraordinary opportunities for
informing himself as to the problems of
the races in the South from the stand-
point of one who both understands and
loves the South and at the same time is
thoroughly informed as to the attitude
and thought of the North. Opportunities,
however, come to many and to a few only
it is given to make the most of them.
Among the few is Mr. Brown whose writ-
ings are widely and justly influential
on questions that concern the vital inter-
ests of the South. Last winter Mr. Brown
made an extensive tour through the en-
tire South, from Virginia to Texas, for
the specific purpose of studying the ef-
fect of the race question on the existing
industrial conditions of the South. Dur-
ing this trip he wrote letters to a leading
Northern newspaper and since that time
he has summed up his conclusions, which
are that "a very important and a very
deep change, a change in the basis of
the entire industrial system of the South
is quietly in progress." In presenting
this view, Mr. Brown says he bases his
observations rather on his own concrete
observations than on the abstract argu-
ments of the economists, which are, on the
past, a report on negroes, which has
recently been issued by the Bureau of
the Census at Washington. The sum and
substance of Mr. Brown's observations
is that the negro is being slowly, but
surely and irresistibly, crowded from the
field of occupation, and that the negro
is being crowded from the field of occupa-
tion by the growing need of the white
races to find work for themselves. This
thesis is elaborated with a care and per-
fection that add great weight to the
writer's conclusions.

It is pointed out that there are
two strong tendencies in the negro race
an exodus and an immigration. In dis-
cussing Virginia, Mr. Brown noted these
characteristics, and was right in saying
that the country negroes tended to come
to the city, and the city negroes tended
to go North. To fill the place left in the
country by the exodus of its colored pop-
ulation, the railroads are making efforts
to divert a part of the tide of European
immigration to Virginia and in addition
to this the farmers of the Northwest, at-
tracted by the manners and customs of
our people, the equable climate, which
is not so hot in the summer as the South,
and sugar, factories, among the fisher-
men and oystermen, among the engineers
and firmen of other than locomotive
engines, among the barbers and hair
dressers, among the seamstresses and
among the carpenters and joiners. From
1890 to 1899, for example, the census
showed that the negroes owned a third
of a million acres in Georgia, to 1881, they
doubled their holdings of land. Ten years
later, their total passed a million acres,
since which time the assessed value of
land owned by negroes has shown a very
slight increase. The value of the farms
owned by the whites has fallen off in the
early nineties, and the statistics show
that the negro is doing very little more
than holding his own, and he cannot be
content with this. For example, the ne-
groes own less than 3 per cent. of the
land in Georgia, but they own more than
3 per cent. of the total wealth; while
they are more than one-half of the pop-
ulation. "If the disparity does not rap-
idly grow less," says Mr. Brown, "can it
be contented that the negro is proving
his case as a freedman, as an Ameri-
can?" In Georgia, at least, the answer
to the change is one of standards of
efficiency, a higher and more efficient
workmanship being demanded in the
struggle for wealth. As he sees it, the
white man that the negro has no fear is
not the man who will make him a free
man, but the one who will take him away
from him. "The danger, the immediate
menace is from rivalry rather than op-
pression." It seems to Mr. Brown that
the caste system which denies the ne-
gro many of the prizes for which the
white men struggle may weaken that
denial for color-bred men, which is such
a powerful incentive to work; be that so
or not. He concludes: "It must be ad-
mitted that the competition is unequal.
Even if it should prove true that the
heaviest handicap of all is his distinctly
racial characteristics, entirely foreign to
the white man, he might be no better
off for admitting it. A wiser God-
speed is to tell him that his best chance,
if not, indeed, his sole chance, of lift-
ing himself socially and politically, is
precisely the chance he has of winning
in the competition for being forced upon
him. If he would strive for the best
place he can have in our American life,
the way to it lies through work and
saving. . . . Let us tell him, at
least, that it is lot to put his faith in
party platforms or laws of Congress or
amendments of the Constitution. Let us
tell him that if he would have the white
man's ballot, or the white man's culture,
if he would exact from white men, across
the line of caste, fair dealing and con-
siderate treatment, he must learn to
shave the white man's industry, his
shrewdness, his